

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

KEVIN CLAUSEN,

Case No.: 3:17-cv-00416-MMD-WGC

Plaintiff

Order

V.

Re: ECF No. 41

C/O R. SMITH, et. al.,

Defendants

9 Before the court is Defendants' motion for leave to file exhibits under seal in connection
10 with their motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 41.)

In this motion, Defendants seek to file under seal Exhibit A, which is a NOTIS entry for a May 20, 2015 due process hearing; Exhibit B , which is a NOTIS entry for June 1, 2015; Exhibit C, containing Plaintiff's Security Threat Group (STG) identification, points and notice to Plaintiff for April 6, 2016; Exhibit E, administrative segregation classification results notice regarding STG dated April 4, 2016; and Exhibit F, which is the administrative segregation classification results notice regarding STG dated May 4, 2016. Defendants seek to file these documents under seal, arguing that they contain confidential STG information.

18 "Historically, courts have recognized a general right to inspect and copy public records
19 and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Kamakana v. City and County of*
20 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).
21 "Throughout our history, the open courtroom has been a fundamental feature of the American
22 judicial system. Basic principles have emerged to guide judicial discretion respecting public
23 access to judicial proceedings. These principles apply as well to the determination of whether to

1 permit access to information contained in court documents because court records often provide
 2 important, sometimes the only, bases or explanations for a court's decision.'" *Oliner v.*
 3 *Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*
 4 *v. F.T.C.*, 710 F.2d 1165, 1177 (6th Cir. 1983)).

5 Documents that have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and
 6 warrant materials in a pre-indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right
 7 of public access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. Otherwise, "a strong presumption in favor of
 8 access is the starting point." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). "The
 9 presumption of access is 'based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed,
 10 particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the
 11 public to have confidence in the administration of justice.'" *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler*
 12 *Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S.Ct. 38 (Oct. 3, 2016)
 13 (quoting *United States v. Amodeo (Amodeo II)*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1048 (2nd Cir. 1995); *Valley*
 14 *Broad Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct., D. Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)).

15 There are two possible standards a party must address when it seeks to file a document
 16 under seal: the compelling reasons standard or the good cause standard. *Center for Auto Safety*,
 17 809 F.3d at 1096-97. Under the compelling reasons standard, "a court may seal records only
 18 when it finds 'a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without
 19 relying on hypothesis or conjecture.'" *Id.* (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). The court must
 20 "'conscientiously balance[] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep
 21 certain judicial records secret.'" *Id.* "What constitutes a 'compelling reason' is 'best left to the
 22 sound discretion of the trial court.'" *Id.* (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599
 23 (1978)). "Examples include when a court record might be used to 'gratify private spite or

1 promote public scandal,' to circulate 'libelous' statements, or 'as sources of business information
2 that might harm a litigant's competitive standing.'" *Id.*

3 The good cause standard, on the other hand, is the exception to public access that has
4 been typically applied to "sealed materials attached to a discovery motion unrelated to the merits
5 of the case." *Id.* (citation omitted). "The 'good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which
6 governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: The court may, for good
7 cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or
8 undue burden or expense.'" *Id.*

9 The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the key in determining which standard to apply is
10 whether the documents proposed for sealing accompany a motion that is "more than tangentially
11 related to the merits of a case." *Center for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101. If that is the case, the
12 compelling reasons standard is applied. If not, the good cause standard is applied.

13 Here, Defendants seek to file exhibits under seal in connection with a motion for
14 summary judgment. This is more than tangentially related to the merits of a case. Therefore, the
15 compelling reasons standard applies.

16 Defendants divulge nearly all of the details from the exhibits they seek to seal in their
17 motion for summary judgment, which they did not seek to seal. In addition, much of the
18 information contained in these documents is also discussed in Plaintiff's pleadings, which he has
19 not sought to seal. Defendants do not assert any specific basis for sealing these documents other
20 than the general assertion that they contain "confidential" information. Absent a compelling
21 reason to seal these exhibits, Defendants' motion (ECF No. 41) is **DENIED**; however they shall
22 remain **provisionally sealed**. Defendants have **14 days** from the date of this Order to file a
23 renewed motion for leave that asserts specific, compelling reasons for sealing any of these

1 exhibits. If the court does not receive such a filing within 14 days, then the Clerk shall unseal
2 these exhibits.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: July 8, 2020

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6 William G. Cobb
United States Magistrate Judge

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